



Pres. Max Greenberg's testimony before House Labor Subcommittee on need for retail minimum wage coverage was reinforced by statements of two rank-and-file members: Evelyne Twilley of Gadsden, Ala., left, and Dorothy Bammerlin of South Bend, Ind.

RWDSU BIDS CONGRESS EXTEND WAGE COVERAGE

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**Ala. Council Organizing
Brings Growth to 5,000**

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**Higher Pay Rates Won
In Bloomingdale Pact**

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AFL-CIO Fights Move to Extend McClellan Probe as 'Anti-Labor'

WASHINGTON, D.C.—AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany has vigorously opposed extending the life of the McClellan special Senate committee, charging that in recent months it has "become more and more a sounding board for reactionary anti-union elements." In telegrams to all members of the Senate, Meany voiced labor's firm opposition to proposals that the committee be allowed to operate for another year, terming this an effort to gain permanent status for the committee "in defiance of all Senate precedent."

The wires were sent after the Senate Rules Committee voted 5 to 3 to approve a resolution belatedly introduced by Sen. John L. McClellan (D-Ark.) to give the committee a new 12-month lease on life. The Rules body voted to give McClellan \$100,000 to continue investigations, instead of the \$150,000 he had requested.

McClellan, chairman of the special committee since its creation in 1957 to probe improprieties in the labor and management field, filed the resolution after his own Government Operations Committee voted 5 to 4 against seeking to take over some functions of the expiring investigative body.

Meany pointed out in his telegrams that the McClellan committee was created "as a temporary select committee with an unusually large budget and staff to conduct a particular investigation." He said that the committee "completed its investigations many months ago, and Congress enacted legislation based in part" on its findings. Meany added:

"At that point the select committee's legitimate reasons for existence ended."

McClellan Pledged to Close Up

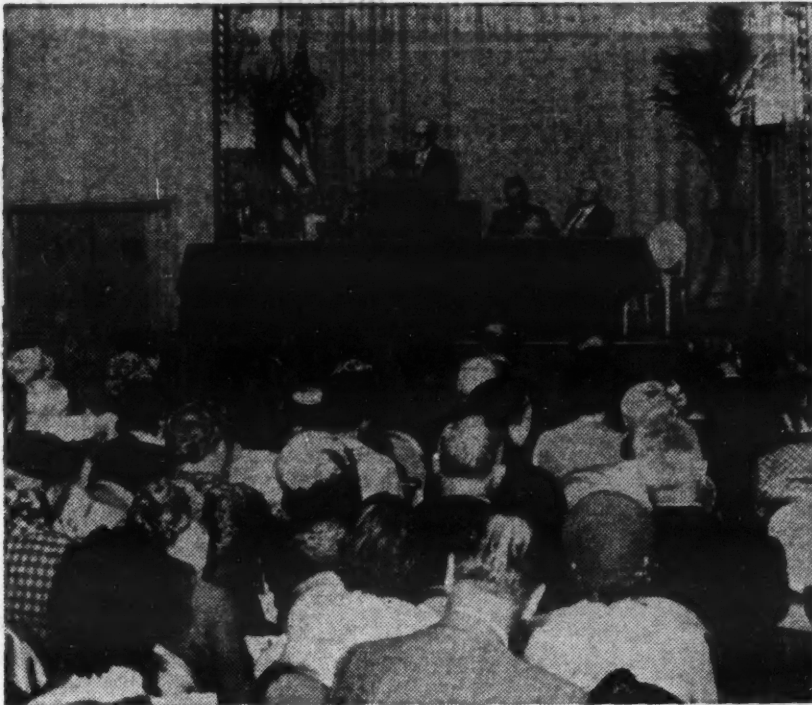
In April 1959, in the wake of Senate passage of labor legislation, McClellan declared that the time had come for his special committee to close up shop.

"I have indicated I would try to wind up this year," McClellan said 12 months ago, "and that still goes."

The AFL-CIO's third constitutional convention in San Francisco last fall denounced the McClellan committee for having devoted itself "to an ill-concealed effort to discredit and weaken and, if possible, destroy the free and democratic American trade union movement." In bluntest criticism to come from the federation during the committee's lifetime, delegates accused the committee of having been "little more than a vehicle of reactionary elements seeking to discredit" labor for "partisan political purposes."

When the committee was established, the convention resolution declared the AFL-CIO "sincerely hoped that it would make a significant contribution." It said that at the outset "it may have served a useful purpose in bringing to light certain facts concerning those criminal and corrupt influences that have fastened themselves upon a small segment of labor." But it added:

"Unfortunately the committee has virtually ignored the much greater degree of corruption in business and other sectors of the American economy."



U.S. HAS DUTY TO AID SCHOOLS, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany told delegates to White House Conference on Children and Youth. The facts about school deficiencies are "chilling" he declared, calling for greater investments in education.

Living Costs at Record High; Interest, Medical Bills Rise

WASHINGTON, D.C.—The nation's cost of living, under the impact of mounting mortgage interest rates and higher medical bills, turned upward in February to equal last November's all-time high, according to the Labor Dept.'s monthly Consumer Price Index.

The Index, reversing a two-month downtrend, rose 0.2 percent to 125.6. This means the market basket which cost \$1 in the 1947-49 base period now costs just under \$1.26.

Spendable earnings in February, after deduction of federal income and social security taxes, dropped by \$1 to \$81.10 for a worker with 3 dependents and \$73.54 for a worker without dependents.

The rebound of the cost of living to its record peak under pressure from higher interest rates and medical bills pointed up the AFL-CIO's repeated calls for action in these areas and the Eisenhower Administration's opposition. To combat steadily-rising medical costs, organized labor has been vigorously pushing the

Forand bill to expand social security benefits to include health benefits.

Commenting on the outlook for spring living costs, Robert J. Myers, deputy commissioner of labor statistics, told reporters that "things are likely to get a little worse before they get better."

The Labor Dept. said the "main upward thrust" of interest rates and medical costs more than offset a "sharp re-deduction" in gasoline prices and the fifth straight monthly decline in food prices.

"Mortgage interest rates, which have risen persistently for the past 18 months, contributed appreciably to the rise in the cost of housing," the department said. Mortgage interest rates were up 8 percent from a year ago.

Europe Tour Filled; Waiting List Set Up

Al 172 seats on the two giant airliners chartered for the RWDSU European tour were filled last week as The Record went to press. However, a waiting list is being set up for additional union members who would want to go on the tour or take advantage of low-cost transportation to Europe in the event of cancellation.

A similar procedure was followed last year on the first tour, and several of those on the waiting list did fill vacancies when tour members found that they could not go and had to cancel.

The two planes, which depart May 29 and return June 27, will transport two groups of RWDSUers and members of their families who are accompanying them: one group will be taking the entire European tour, which covers England, France, Switzerland, Italy and

Monaco. The entire 29-day trip, including air and land transportation, hotel, practically all meals, tips, taxes, admission fees, etc., is costing them a bargain rate of \$695 per person.

The other group of travelers is made up of those who want air transportation only. They will fly from New York to either London or Paris, with return from either city, at the round-trip rate of \$250 per person.

The waiting list is being set up to fill vacancies that may occur in either group. If you want information on how to get on the waiting list, fill in the coupon below and mail it immediately to The Record's Travel Dept., 132 West 43 Street, New York 36, N.Y., or telephone WI 7-9303.

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GREENBERG DEMANDS NEW U.S. PAY FLOOR

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The case for extension of minimum wage coverage to retail employees and other low-paid workers was put before the House Labor Subcommittee on March 30 by RWDSU Pres. Max Greenberg. His presentation earned congratulations from every one of the five Congressmen who sat at the hearing: Democrats Phil Landrum of Georgia, who presided, James Roosevelt of California, Roman Pucinski of Illinois and John H. Dent of Pennsylvania, and Republican William H. Ayres of Ohio.

Pres. Greenberg's presentation before the committee was his fourth such appearance before a Congressional body to urge improvements in the federal wage-hour law. In his testimony, he concentrated on the human aspects of the need for raising the minimum wage and extending the law's coverage to millions of workers who are not now protected.

Backing up his appeal were two rank-and-file members of the RWDSU who expressed in their own words the need of retail employees for a floor under their wages and a ceiling on hours.

Dorothy Bammerlin of South Bend, Ind., a ladies' wear saleswoman at Gilbert's clothing store in that city, pointed out that although she earns \$75 a week, she works a full 48 hours—all at straight time. If she were to come under the 40-hour week provided by the wage-hour law, the same 48-hour week would bring her \$18.72 in overtime pay.

Evelyn Twilley of Gadsden, Ala., a salesclerk at the S. H. Kress store there, told the Congressmen that she earns 90 cents an hour and takes home \$30.18 a week. She started working for Kress 3½ years ago at \$27 a week, or 67½ cents an hour. In response to a question by Congressman Ayres she said that she pays union dues of \$3 a month, but pointed out that the union had won her a pay increase of \$4 a week during the past year alone.

Also accompanying Pres. Greenberg at the hearing were the RWDSU's Washington legislative representative, Kenneth A. Meiklejohn, and 'Record' Editor Max Steinbock.

Others Visit Congressmen

A number of other RWDSUers were in Washington on the same day to visit their Congressmen and urge them to vote for improvements in the minimum wage law. They were part of a delegation organized by the AFL-CIO Joint Minimum Wage Committee, one of a series of such groups which has been plugging for the labor-supported Kennedy-Morse-Roosevelt bill.

The RWDSU lobbyists included Local 26 Pres. Lock Parker and Lee Ray of Suffolk, Va., Int'l Rep. Guy Dickinson of Atlanta, Ga., and George Stewart of Birmingham, Ala. They took time out from their visits to Congressmen to attend the minimum wage hearing.

One of the most telling points scored by Pres. Greenberg was made in response to a question by Chairman Landrum, who asked whether inclusion of millions of additional workers under the minimum

wage law would not be inflationary. Denying that this would be the case, Greenberg said:

"We are talking about families where the kids hang their shoes around their necks on the way to school or church so they won't wear them out. We want them to be able to wear shoes all day. We are talking about families for whom whole milk is a luxury, because they can afford only powdered milk. I don't know why you worry about inflation from that group."

Bill Would Set \$1.25 Floor

The bill which labor is supporting would boost the federal minimum wage to \$1.25 an hour and would extend coverage to about 7 million workers now denied the protection of the law. Of these, more than 4,600,000 would be retail employees who work in stores doing an annual business of \$500,000 or more.

Greenberg pointed out that this dollar figure would extend coverage only to the employees of relatively large stores. In addition to the \$500,000 minimum, the Kennedy-Morse-Roosevelt bill specifically excludes "mom-and-pop" stores which are family-operated and have only members of the family as employees.

These provisions were written into the bill as a final answer to retail industry spokesmen who, as Greenberg told the Congressmen, "weep crocodile tears over the small local store." He added: "We are not concerned over the corner grocery store—it's the giant chain and department stores, that we want to see covered by the law."

"Can anyone seriously believe, Mr. Chairman," he asked, "that it would be an undue hardship for concerns like F. W. Woolworth, J. J. Newberry, J. C. Penney, Sears Roebuck, Montgomery Ward, Safeway Stores, Lerner Stores, Walgreen, R. H. Macy, and so forth, to be compelled by law to meet decent minimum wage and maximum hours standards? I do not think so."

(Excerpts from the text of Pres. Greenberg's prepared statement before the House Labor Subcommittee appear on Page 4 of this issue.)



Visiting their Congressmen to push for adoption of minimum wage law improvements, AFL-CIO delegation from Georgia meets with Rep. James C. Davis, center. At left is RWDSU Int'l Rep. Guy Dickinson of Atlanta. (More delegation pictures on Page 4.)

Rank-and-File Members Tell Congress Their Own Stories

My name is Evelyn Twilley. I live in Gadsden, Ala., and I work at the S. H. Kress Company store.

I have been working for Kress for three and a half years. I started working for them in Atlanta where I was hired at \$27 a week, or 67½c an hour. I got two raises to \$32 a week and was transferred to Gadsden in July, 1958. When our new union contract was signed last March, I was raised to \$36 a week, or 90c an hour. After taxes and Social Security are withheld, I take home \$30.18 for my pay.

I have my own apartment for which I pay \$25 a month rent. I cook my own meals at home, but I am luckier than some of the other girls who work with me because my family runs a farm in Ft. Payne and they provide me with meat, fresh vegetables, butter and eggs. That way my food bill is fairly low. But, of course, I have to buy staples like bread at 22c a loaf, milk at 28c a quart, and other foods. I buy some of my clothes at Kress where I get a 10% discount but have to buy other things elsewhere.

The other girls in my store make from 70c an hour up. The highest paid girl gets 98c an hour—she is the only one in the store who makes that much. These wages are higher than the wages in unorganized stores in Gadsden like Elmore's, F. W. Woolworth, McClellans and others.

Some of the girls in my store help support their families and many of them have to depend on their wages for their own support. Before I left home, the other girls told me "please do all you can to help us get a raise in pay. We surely need it."

I hope you gentlemen will do whatever you can to raise the minimum wage. We have been watching and waiting for news from Congress for a long time and it would certainly make a great difference in the way we live if we could get the same minimum wage that other people do.



Evelyn Twilley

My name is Dorothy Bammerlin. I live in South Bend, Ind., and work at Gilbert's clothing store which is a large retail establishment employing about 150 permanent full time people and about 50 part-timers. I work in the ladies' department and I am paid \$75 a week for a 48 hour week. The store is open from 9:00 A.M. to 9:00 P.M. every day except Sunday. I work three evenings a week and additional evenings when there are sales or vacation periods and before Christmas.

I have been working for Gilbert's more than four years. I was hired at the rate of \$1.25 an hour for a 48 hour week.

My husband is employed by Studebaker-Packard. My earnings are needed to supplement my husband's pay to maintain our home and to support our family. When I started to work it was a case of necessity and my earnings are still needed.

Since I make \$1.56 an hour, I obviously wouldn't be affected by the minimum wage law except where the overtime provisions are concerned. I have figured out that my actual earnings if we had a 40 hour week would be a good deal higher—to be exact, \$18.72 a week more than I now earn. Or, if you want to figure it another way, I am not really earning \$1.56 an hour, but actually \$1.44 an hour, because if I were paid time and a half after 40 hours, my real salary would break down to \$1.44 an hour.

Aside from my own problems, which are not as serious as many others, I would like to tell you that some of the other people in our store earn as little as 75c an hour which is the rate the store pays to part-timers. Some of the other part-timers make \$1 an hour and some get \$1.25 an hour. But for all of them the 40 hour week is something that they just dream about and hope for.

I hope you will do what you can to extend the minimum wage law to cover retail employees so that we too can enjoy the 40 hour week and so that lower paid employees can earn enough to afford a little better standard of living.



Dorothy Bammerlin



Congratulating RWDSU Pres. Max Greenberg, right, on his presentation of union arguments in behalf of the Kennedy-Morse-Roosevelt minimum bill, Rep. John H. Dent, Pennsylvania Democrat, pledges support of improvements in law.

Congressman Landrum and Members of this Subcommittee:

My name is Max Greenberg. I am the President of the Retail Wholesale and Department Store Union, AFL-CIO. I am accompanied here this morning by the Washington Representative of our union, Mr. Kenneth A. Meiklejohn, and the Editor of our union newspaper, The RWDSU Record, Mr. Max Steinbock. Later in my testimony, and as part of it, I would also like to present to the Subcommittee two members of our union, one from Alabama and the other from Indiana, who will be able to tell you from personal experience something about the importance of making changes in the Fair Labor Standards Act that will bring retail workers under the protection of the Act.

Mr. Chairman, I appreciate very much this opportunity to give you the views of my union on the urgent need for legislation to extend the coverage of the Fair Labor Standards Act to retail and other workers now denied Federal minimum wage and maximum hours protection and to raise the minimum wage under the Act to at least \$1.25 an hour. We strongly favor Congressman James Roosevelt's bill, HR 4488, and urge that everything possible be done to achieve its enactment at this session of the Congress.

Retail Largest Group Not Covered

The more than 160,000 members of the Retail, Wholesale and Department Store Union are very much interested in this legislation because retail workers constitute the largest group of workers who are presently excluded from the protection of the minimum wage and maximum hours standards provided for in the Act. From the time the Act was passed in 1938 retail workers have been excluded from the coverage of the Act and in addition have been specifically exempted from the Act. We think it is high time that this injustice to the people who work at low wages in large department, variety, and chain retail stores be ended and that these people be given the same protection that millions of workers in other interstate industries have long enjoyed under the Act.

As a member union of the AFL-CIO Joint Minimum Wage Committee, we firmly support raising the minimum wage under the Fair Labor Standards Act from its present level of \$1 an hour to at least \$1.25 an hour. We also support extension of the Act's protection to other groups now denied this protection, such as workers employed by the large hotel and restaurant chains, laundry and cleaning enterprises that service predominantly commercial customers, telephone workers in small telephone exchanges, persons employed in agricultural and seafood processing operations, seamen, transit workers, and logging employees who cut pulp wood for large wood product manufacturers.

The Retail, Wholesale and Department Store Union has appeared before this Subcommittee on previous occasions and presented detailed information in support of our contention that extension of coverage of the Fair Labor Standards Act to retail workers is long overdue and that the unfair and unjust exclusion of these workers from the protection of the Act should be speedily remedied.

In the interest of saving time and expediting these hearings, I shall not repeat the detailed presentation submitted on our behalf in previous hearings. It is my opinion that this Subcommittee—to say nothing about Congress as

Excerpts from Pres. Greenberg's Statement to House Committee

a whole—has been long on hearings and short on action when it comes to improving and extending even the very minimum wage and hour standards included in the Fair Labor Standards Act. This Subcommittee spent the entire year of 1957 in holding hearings in Washington and at various places throughout the United States on proposals to amend the Fair Labor Standards Act. Yet, despite the exhaustive study this Subcommittee has given to the subject, no legislation to improve the Act has even been reported by the Subcommittee to the full House Education and Labor Committee, let alone by the full Committee to the House.

Asks Brief Hearings, Speedy Action

It is my hope, Mr. Chairman, that you and the members of your Subcommittee will not allow these hearings to be prolonged to such an extent that there will not be time to work out fair, constructive and well considered legislation to extend minimum wage and maximum hours protection to retail and other workers who need it very badly and to raise the minimum wage from its present wholly inadequate level of \$1.00 an hour at least to \$1.25 an hour. We urge you to make these hearings brief and to the point. And we urge you to get to work on drafting legislation at the earliest practicable moment.

Mr. Chairman, we reject the idea that the Nation can be spared the dangers of inflation only at the expense of inadequate purchasing power in the hands of the lowest paid of our citizens. It is not inflationary to make sure that people have enough income to enable them to achieve a "minimum standard of living necessary for health, efficiency, and general well-being."

There is another area with which I would like to deal before concluding. From time to time retail industry spokesmen have talked about low productivity in retail stores, about high turnover in employment, and about the fact that many retail employees are housewives who are earning a little extra pin money and have little or no stake in their jobs. I think that all these problems are related to the fact that the retail industry does not come under the protection of the Fair Labor Standards Act.

Retail stores, particularly the large department and variety stores, have made an adjustment to the problems of productivity. Certainly it is true that you cannot mechanize or automatize a retail establishment, but the fact is that other steps have been taken to reduce wage costs or at least to keep them from increasing as other industries' wage costs have increased. Thus we see in the retail industry a growing trend to self-service and the supermarket type of

operation, even in the stores which do not handle food.

Related to this question of productivity is the issue of part-time employees. The use of part-timers is growing constantly, and ironically enough, the retail companies save on part-timers in two ways; first, part-timers are usually employed at the minimum hourly rate, which as you already know all too often is less than \$1 an hour; secondly, these part-timers are employed during peak business periods. A typical part-timer will work the evening that the store is open and all day Saturday, or will come in for the busy afternoons. The result of this is that department stores and variety stores get more productivity out of part-timers than they would if they had to employ an equal number of people full time, and their wage bill is considerably less too.

As for the pin money argument, I think that any of you gentlemen who have been in a department or variety store particularly during the weeks before Christmas or on other busy shopping days must agree that no one would work on such a job unless she had to. In many cases these employees are housewives who add to their husbands' earnings by working locally in the only jobs they can get which would permit them to be home with the children at least part of the day. There are all too many cases where a husband comes home from work and has to take care of the household duties while his wife goes out to work in the local shopping center or five and dime store. To deny these part-time employees the protection of the Fair Labor Standards Act is just as cruel as it would be to deny the full-time breadwinner that protection.

If anything, a higher wage rate should be set for part-timers than for regular employees since they are deprived of many of the benefits and advantages that full-time employees enjoy. But we are not asking for that—all we are asking is that the protection of the Fair Labor Standards Act be extended to them in exactly the same way as it is extended to the 24 million workers now covered by the law.

The Time Is Long Overdue

Mr. Chairman, we submit that the time for correction of this inequity is long overdue. Retail workers have been denied a floor under their wages and a ceiling on their hours for 22 years. They have been denied this protection on the basis of the misrepresentation that retail business is local in nature and does not require Federal supervision. I don't believe that this was true in 1938 when there were already many giant firms in the retail industry, and certainly it is even less true today when the trend toward consolidation and merger of retail business is moving ahead faster than ever.

Throughout the length and breadth of the United States you can find many towns and small cities where practically all the retail business is done by units of giant chains and by other large retail enterprises. The day of the "mom and pop" stores is nearly over. In any case, we are not seeking coverage for employees of such stores and they are specifically excluded under the provisions of HR 4488.

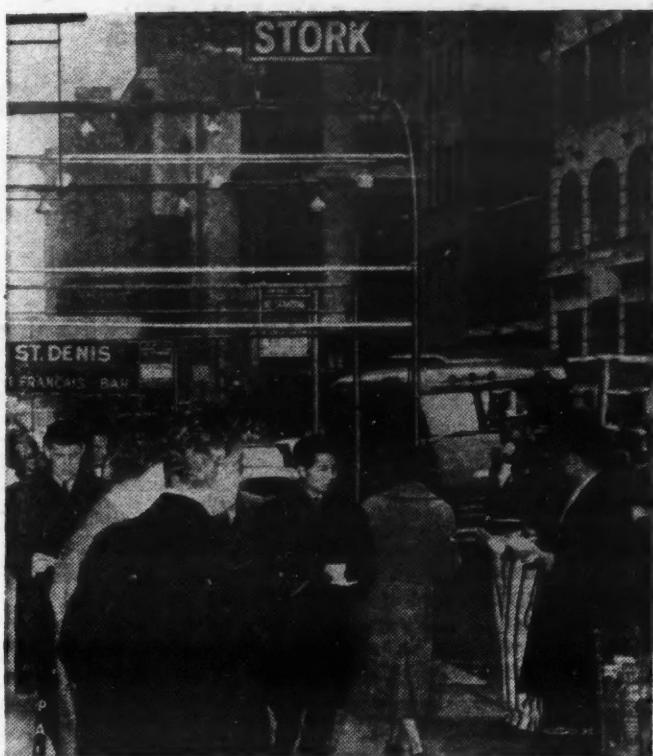
Mr. Chairman, we are asking for simple justice for retail employees and the other workers now denied the protection of the Fair Labor Standards Act. I urge as strongly as I know how that you proceed as quickly as possible to extend this protection to the people who sorely need it.



Rep. Watkins M. Abbutt of Virginia, third from left, meets with labor delegation from his state to hear their appeal for adoption of improvements in minimum wage law. Representing RWDSU are, from left, Local 26 Pres. Lock Parker and Lee Ray, both of Suffolk, Va.



Alabama unionists meet with both their state's senators to press for \$1.25 minimum and extension of coverage. Three men shown in photo are, from left, George Stewart of RWDSU Alabama Council, Sen. John Sparkman and Sen. Lister Hill. Latter is chairman of Senate Labor Committee.



CONSUMER EDUCATION: Picketing is barred at New York's Stork Club by a Landrum-Griffin Act injunction, but that doesn't stop New York's Union Label and Service Trades Council from telling the union story. "Uncle Sam" and his assistants are passing out leaflets in consumer education campaign for patronage of union shops. Hotel & Restaurant Employees have been trying to organize the Stork Club.

225 in Lockport, N. Y. Win 8 Cents at Wallboard Firm

LOCKPORT, N. Y.—The 225 members of United Wallboard Workers Local 1195 at the Upson Co. mill here won an 8c hourly across-the-board boost in a recent wage reopener, Int'l Rep. Tom Evans reported.

All '338' Officers Reelected in Big Member Turnout

NEW YORK—Retail Food Employees Local 338 reelected three top officers and six business agents at the local's regular triennial election, held on March 23. More than 50% of the union's members voted although there were no contested posts.

Reelected were Pres. Julius Sum, Sec. Treas. Meyer Winokur, Rec. Sec. Emanuel Laub and business agents Al Tribush, Sam Karsch, Harry Rapaport, L. Joseph Overton, Harry Stern and Leo Holtzer.

The local also elected its delegates to the next RWDSU convention. The delegates include the officers and business agents and Orgs. Murray Fischer and Sam Cohen.

"The election results were very encouraging," Sum said. "It showed the interest of the members in their union despite the fact that no offices were contested."

238-Day Strike Settled At Phelps Dodge Plant

LAUREL HILL, N.Y. (PAI)—The United Steelworkers have ratified a pact here, ending the last and longest walkout that hit the copper industry last year.

The strike against the Phelps Dodge plant here lasted 238 days.

Exact details of the contract have not been publicly released but it is understood that it calls for increased pay and other benefits amounting to about 24 cents an hour spread over three years.

The package is said to include pay increases of seven cents an hour for each of the three years, some pay increments between job classes in the second and third years, an extra holiday and higher insurance, health, welfare and other benefits.

New York & Northeast

Higher Pay Rates Won In New Contract for 3,500 at Bloomingdale

NEW YORK CITY—District 65 has concluded a new agreement with Bloomingdale's department store, bringing general increases to the store's 3,500 employees, plus guaranteed minimum pensions, and establishing a greatly improved rate structure for non-selling and office employees.

General terms for the settlement, agreed upon at negotiations with the company during the last days of February led by '65' Pres. David Livingston, successfully carried out the union's plan to make the big 59th Street store the pattern-setter for Stern's, Gimbel's and Saks-34th. A strike of the 1,400 Stern employees was averted when that company agreed to the Bloomingdale terms. Negotiations are now on at Gimbel's to translate the Bloomingdale settlement into terms which meet the Gimbel employees' needs.

Since the general settlement with Bloomingdale's was announced, however, further negotiations were held to set new rates for the non-selling and office divisions, using a sum of money the company had agreed to set aside for this purpose. A dispute developed over the company's claim that there was not enough money to meet the demands of all non-selling and office employees, and its first offer on this issue was rejected by both of these groups.

Rates Are Increased

But just before the contract deadline, management agreed to boost all rates, and to up the general wage increase for the two groups to 44 a week for 1960. The general wage increase for the selling division is \$3.00 a week.

The new rates in non-selling, composed mainly of in-store warehouse workers, represent increases ranging from \$6 to \$17 a week. These gains are coupled with extensions of the progression periods from the former 6 months to 2 years for heavy and semi-heavy duty jobs, and to one year for light duty jobs. The new heavy duty rate at 2 years is \$80 a week. It had been \$63 after 6 months.

The increase in office rates, the first significant improvement here in nearly

20 years, brings increases ranging up to \$7 a week. Progression periods were also extended for office employees.

A key feature of the settlement was the guarantee by management that its pension plan will provide a minimum benefit at least equal to benefits paid under the union plan in effect at Gimbel's and Stern's. Stern's management has agreed to raise pensions from the present \$35 a month after 25 years' service to \$50, and all indications are that Gimbel's will do likewise.

Also won were improvements in union hiring, overtime and holiday provisions, and a guarantee of consultation with the union before any work rule changes are made.

The two-year agreement provides a \$2 boost in minimums this year for all jobs not affected by the special rate boosts, apportionment of 25 cents a week of the general increase for a cost-of-living boost retroactive to March 1, 1959, and a re-opening on wages and minimums, subject to arbitration, in March 1961.

The \$2 hike in minimums brings the lowest-paying job in the store to \$55 after 6 months' service.

7-Cent Raise Sets Pattern In Woolen, Worsted Industry

BOSTON—A 7-cent general pay raise has emerged as the pattern for workers in the woolen and worsted industry, a Textile Workers Union spokesman said here.

TWUA Industry Dir. J. William Belanger said the pattern was set in negotiations covering 1,200 workers in four plants of the Wyandotte Worsted Co. It is expected to pave the way for similar settlements in contracts covering more than 20,000 workers in 100 plants.

Hospital Workers Gain in New State Laws

ALBANY, N. Y.—The closing days of the New York State Legislature produced two important legislative victories in Local 1199's continuing campaign to win first-class citizenship for hospital workers.

One bill extends disability benefit (sick pay) coverage, up to a maximum of \$50 weekly for 26 weeks, to hospital workers for the first time.

The other key act, the statewide \$1 hourly minimum, also covers hospital workers, and will mean increases for many of them presently denied even this meager amount.

"This is the first time in history," Local 1199 Pres. Leon J. Davis said, "that the state legislature has passed bills that help hospital workers instead of hurting them."

Sixty thousand signatures on petitions favoring the bills featured the local's campaign. Shortly before the bills reached the legislature floor, Hospital Employees Day was set and 100 local members circulated petitions in New York City.

The hospital strike of 1959 was a major factor in bringing the workers' grievances to the legislators' attention, Davis said.

A defeat was suffered in Local 1199's campaign to win unemployment insurance coverage. Non-profit institutions are not required to cover employees and the Republican-dominated legislature failed to overcome the resistance of the hospital managements to amending the present law.

Another key goal sought by '1199', to require the management of a non-profit institution to bargain collectively with a union representing a majority of its employees, also failed to pass.

Job Safety Conference At Cornell May 17-18

ALBANY, N. Y.—Asserting that the toll of industrial accidents "has become nothing short of a public scandal," Harold C. Hanover, president of the New York State AFL-CIO, announced today that shop stewards and safety personnel will be called to a special seminar on job safety to be held at Cornell University May 17 and 18.

The conference will be sponsored jointly by the State AFL-CIO and the State School of Industrial and Labor Relations, and will utilize the services of top federal and state authorities and technicians in this field to assist and guide the program.

"Employer organizations constantly cry out about the cost of workmen's compensation insurance, but the one important area where they can do something about it, including cutting its cost, gets scant attention from far too many of them," he said.

"While it is true that some employers are safety-conscious and conduct excellent programs that save dollars as well as lives, far too many give job safety little heed, knowing full well that even when workers are killed through neglect of proper protection being provided them, the heaviest penalty the employer will suffer is a slap-on-the-wrist fine of a few dollars.

"These lessons must be driven home through a revision of safety laws and codes, equipped with real teeth and supervised with stringent enforcement, so that we can attack this problem at its heart and reduce this appalling toll, human and financial, that today has become nothing short of a public scandal."

The Midwest

Wage, Pension Gains At Two Borden Units

PORTSMOUTH, O.—Package gains of 8-9½ cents an hour plus pensions and improved fringe benefits were wrapped up in two-year contracts won by Borden's employees here and at Zanesville.

'Featherbedding' Engineer Does Work of 5

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—A veteran locomotive engineer on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad has written his union paper that he is puzzled about management's definition of "featherbedding."

"In steam engine days," J. W. Pinkleton wrote, "it took six crews to pull 2,000 tons between Louisville and Nashville."

"Now we are pulling 6,150 tons. . . . I am doing the work of five engineers. That is saving the company four engineers and four firemen, four conductors, four trainmen and four flagmen—a total of 20 men, not saying anything about fire knockers, water pumpers and coal chute men."

"In the old days we had one superintendent, one trainmaster, one traveling engineer. Now we have a superintendent, an assistant superintendent, a trainmaster, two assistant trainmasters and two traveling engineers."

"There are only three through freights each way and four passenger trains, where we used to run on the average about six to eight through freights and five passenger trains each day."

More Wilson Strikers Reinstated by Arbiters

CHICAGO (PAI)—An arbitration panel has ordered the reinstatement of 233 more members of the Packinghouse Workers who engaged in a bitter 110-day strike against Wilson and Company. Previously the panel had ordered the reinstatement of approximately 3,000 strikers with full seniority over strikebreakers hired by the company in an effort to break the strike.

There are still 92 strikers whose status must be decided. Of these, 41 are accused of "non-violent picketing infractions" and 51 accused of violence on the picket line. Most of the 233 reinstated had been accused of participation in mass picketing only.

Fremont, Mich. Local Celebrates Opening of New Union Home

FREMONT, Mich.—United Food Workers Local 530 celebrated the opening of its new union hall here recently with an open house and dance for Western Michigan unionists, it was reported by Int'l Rep. John V. Kirkwood.

Open house greeters for the local included Pres. Robert Harvey, Marian Rumsey, chief steward; Shirley Draggoo, rec-

Powerful But Petite Sergeant-at-Arms

HERRIN, Ill. (PAI)—Union meetings of Textile Workers Local 1374 here are normally orderly affairs. If not, the members will have to reckon with Pauline Calonne—all 121 pounds of her.

Attractive Mrs. Calonne, whose slight poundage is well distributed over her 5 feet, 5½ inches, was elected sergeant-at-arms of her local last October. The local has 900 members but she reports that outbursts at meetings are rare.

The contract at Borden's Dairy here covers 55 members of Local 612-B, Int'l Rep. Edgar L. Johnson reported.

The agreement, ratified March 28, is retroactive to Feb. 1 and will expire Jan. 31, 1962. Bargaining sessions began in January.

Hourly employees picked up 8c an hour over the contract's two-year life and improved vacation pay.

Route salesmen won a \$4 monthly base pay boost over two years and higher commissions, while route relief men received a \$5 monthly hike in base pay.

Both milk and ice cream route salesmen won additional paid days off.

Borden's also agreed to contribute \$2.24 monthly for each employee to a pension plan, which will be set up in the near future.

Negotiators included James Williams, chairman of the unit, Paul White, Roy Adkins, Orville Wolfe, Clyde Case, Jack Tipton, Bill Weaver, Don Sylvia and Johnson.

Zanesville Also Gains

Local 379 members won a 9½ cents an hour package at the Borden Milk Co. in Zanesville, according to Int'l Rep. William Kee.

Hourly employees will receive a 4c increase this year and another 4c next year. The company will also contribute 1½ cents to the local's pension fund.

Route supervisors won \$2 weekly now and a second \$2 raise next year in addition to a \$5 monthly base pay boost. Driver salesmen won \$2 weekly this year and \$2 next year, while ice cream salesmen won \$2.50 weekly for each of the two years.

The negotiators, headed by Earl James, included John Walker, Jack Morgan, Gale Harper, Walter Neff, Robert Wagner, Everett Drexel, Leon Kent, Don Ansel and Kee.

Cincinnati Local Elects Stewards at Kroger Co.

CINCINNATI, O.—Members of United Food Workers Local 390 recently elected 11 departmental stewards at the Kroger Co. plant here, Pres. Floyd Ray reported.

The stewards who will serve for two years, include Robert Webb and Russell Haugabook, maintenance and sanitation; Bob Weingartner and Bob Grubenhoff, warehousing; Luella Heflin and Deborah Connelly, glass department; Helen Slusser and Walter Reed, coffee department, and Pres. Ray, Dorothy Donovan and Walter McNabb, candy department.

Midwest Photo Highlights



ORGANIZING LEADERS at Perfection Laundry in Springfield, O., Calla Verney (second from l.) and Joyce Ann Hill (third from l.) discuss drive with Bernice Hammond and Edna Enoch, officers of Local 880. NLRB election for 48 laundry employees took place April 8.



COLUMBUS PARTY: Backed by quartet, singer entertains officers of Local 379 and their wives during executive board's annual dinner-dance, held at Seneca Hotel in Columbus, O.



BORDEN PARTY, held by Local 379's Unit D, for Borden's Newark, O. members and wives, is the scene of festive game. Fifty guests attended the celebration at the Masonic Hall in Newark.



Preparing to greet guests at open house celebrating Local 530's new union hall are, l. to r., Mae Wright, Shirley Draggoo, Pres. Robert Harvey and Marian Rumsey.

Four New Shops Bring Membership to Nearly 5,000

Alabama Council of RWDSU Organizing, Growing Fast

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Four shops with a total of 376 workers have been organized into the RWDSU's Alabama Council in the past month.

Contract negotiations have opened at Long-Lewis Hardware Co. for 160 employees at four of the firm's six branches here and in Bessemer.

No election was necessary; the company conceded that the union would win it overwhelmingly.

That victory at Long-Lewis, a firm where Local 261 lost a six-month strike in 1952, is an indication of the work being accomplished by the Alabama Council, according to Frank Parker, assistant director of the RWDSU's Southern Area.

"In spite of the fact that we are plagued with ever-increasing obstacles, such as lawsuits and complicated labor board maneuvering, the Council continues to grow and organize and progress," he said.

Gains were reported at other Alabama shops: Negotiations for a first contract covering 50 mem-

bers opened at Sullivan, Long and Hagerty, a Bessemer concrete company, Council Org. Harvey Mayo reported.

A petition for an election has been filed with the NLRB on behalf of the 150 employees of Simon-Mogiliner, a pressing and tagging establishment serving Birmingham's department stores.

An NLRB election was slated shortly among the 16 employees of Empire Sea Food Inc., Birmingham's largest sea food packer.

Bill Langston, another of the Council's organizers, reported that successful negotiations have brought 5 cents an hour raises and fringe benefit gains to 130 members at three shops.

Seventy-five members of Local 261 won the nickel raise in a pact signed with Birmingham's Wimberly-Thomas Hardware Co. Charles Pierce, E. Webb and J. Robinson headed the shop negotiating committee.

Thirty-five members of Local 615 here won 5 cents across the board and an improved vacation plan at

the S. H. Kress store while 22 other members of the local won the same gains at the J. C. Curry Feed and Grain Co.

The Council, composed of all RWDSU members in Alabama, went into action two years ago with 2,200 members. The membership is now close to 5,000 employed in more than 100 shops across the state.

"Since the Council was set up," Parker said, "we've given better service to members and we've given locals, especially the shops where we've run into trouble, more financial assistance and backing."

"But don't get the idea that we're winning them all," Parker continued. "We lose some tough ones."

As an example he pointed to the Hollywood Candy Co. in Montgomery, employing 165 workers, which was lost in an election last month by seven votes.

"We don't win them all, but the Council gives us a better chance," Parker said. "Now an employer isn't fighting just one local, he's fighting the combined strength of all our Alabama locals."

Men's Wear Shop Signs Pact At Swank Miami Hotel



MIAMI BEACH, Fla.—A first contract has been won by Local 1010, the Retail Employees Union of South Florida, for employees of the Martin-Burns Sportables Inc. store in the fashionable Hotel Americana here.

Texas Local Wins Election By 17 to 0

HOUSTON, Tex.—RWDSU Local 75 won a unanimous vote of 17 to 0 among the employees of A. Litowich Inc. here in an NLRB representation election held March 29, it was reported by Pres. R. H. Smith.

Contract negotiations are slated to open soon.

Informed in January that the workers wanted a union, Smith held several meetings and signed up all the employees before the election.

After the local filed an election petition, the company contested the petition at an NLRB hearing.

"At the hearing the company soon found out it was fighting a losing battle," Smith said.

Int'l Rep. Paul Fourcade assisted the local in the campaign.

Texas AFL-CIO Opposes Public Power 'Give-Away'

AUSTIN, Texas (PAI)—The Texas State AFL-CIO has joined with the national AFL-CIO in a statement opposing the "give-away" of public power to be generated at the Diabolo Dam on the Rio Grande River near Del Rio. The joint statement, filed with a House Committee, charges that the dam bill as now written would "give away control to a private utility of a valuable power resource which belongs to the people."

April 10, 1960

The contract signing ended two years of litigation and negotiation with the store's management, according to Int'l Rep. Harry Bush, who headed the campaign.

Salesmen, cashiers, bushelmen and porters employed at the store are covered in the three-year contract.

The pact reduces the work week to 48 hours and provides for eight paid holidays, one to two weeks' vacation, dues check-off, and employer contributions to cover the employees under RWDSU's Southeastern Health and Welfare Fund. It also calls for a \$5 weekly boost in March 1961 and a second \$5 raise in March 1962.

President Max Greenberg aided the local in negotiations at one point.

Leaders in the organizing campaign included Local 1010 Pres. Howard Keshen and Sec.-Treas. Julius Schwimmer and a shop committee headed by Herbert Newman, Dick Barron and Fred Keshen.

C. J. Hernandez Elected By New Orleans Local

NEW ORLEANS, La. — Newly-elected officers of United Wholesale and Warehouse Workers Union 503 have been installed, Int'l Rep. Paul G. Fourcade reported.

The officers, who will serve for two years, are C. J. Hernandez, president; Richard Schroeder, vice president; Ruth E. Stroup, secretary-treasurer; Raymond Guerin, recording secretary; David Carpenter, sergeant-at-arms, and James Spurlock, John Portero and Noel Bermudez, executive board members.

9c Raise Won for 80 At Hiden's in Virginia

NEWPORT NEWS, Va.—Local 27 has won increases of 9 cents an hour and improved fringe benefits for 80 members in a contract reopener negotiated with the Hilden Storage and Forwarding Co. Inc. here, it was reported by Pres. James H. Thomas.

The contract, which expires March 1, 1962, provides a 5c raise now and 4c more in March 1961. Sick leave pay may now be accumulated from year to year, Thomas said, and the company's contribution to the local's welfare fund will be raised in September.

The union's negotiating committee consisted of Thomas, Robert B. Keys, Edward G. Outlaw, James Davis, Alvester Byrd, Quinley H. Manley and William H. Taylor, assisted by Int'l Rep. Irving Lebold.



James H. Thomas

Job With Security, But Confining

COLUMBIA, S.C.—A classified ad that appeared in a local bi-weekly newspaper, and which promised low wages but maximum economic security, had one serious flaw in it. The ad read: "HELP WANTED—Reporter for fast-growing bi-weekly in exclusive suburban area. Journalism graduate preferred. No experience needed; will train for the specialized needs of the community. Limited living quarters available for single man; not much work, very little compensation, but there is a great deal of security attached to the job. Send resume to the editor of 'About Face.'"

The newspaper "About Face" is published by and for the prisoners at the South Carolina Penitentiary.

North Carolina Labor Backs 'Sit-Ins' for Negro Rights

RALEIGH, N.C.—The North Carolina State AFL-CIO has thrown the support of its more than 35,000 members behind Negro students staging "sit-in" strikes throughout the South to protest segregation in public eating places.

The more than 200 delegates to the state body's third annual convention here unanimously approved a resolution expressing "approval of the effects" of Negro student groups to win equal rights and condemned "unwarranted police actions" being carried out against the peaceful protest.

In one of the most strongly-worded civil rights resolutions ever adopted by a labor organization in the South, the convention declared:

"The American labor movement has always stood for the rights of all human beings, regardless of race, color or creed."

"American labor recognizes that the rights of minority groups are now being denied in a variety of areas such as the various public facilities, in employment opportunities and in the equal availability of good housing."

The delegates applauded the protest demonstrations being carried out by the Negro students in an effort to win desegregated lunch counter service, declaring that the students are using "peaceful labor techniques such as the picket line, the sit-down and the consumer boycott for equal rights in public facilities."

See Page 11 for the views of Florida's Gov. Collins on the student 'sit-ins' in the South.

Mass arrests of Negroes participating in the "sit-in" strikes at public eating places in North Carolina and other Southern states, the resolution said, constitute "violations of rights of American citizens to free speech and assembly."

The three-day convention of delegates, representing more than 100 local unions throughout the state, was keyed to continued support of the locked-out members of the Textile Workers Union of America at the Harriet-Henderson Cotton Mills.

Tied to the 17-month labor dispute was the State AFL-CIO's drive to get trade unionists registered and voting so that their voice would be heard both in the state capital and in Washington. The convention's theme was spelled out in a huge sign across the front of the hall, which read:

"Our aim: To prevent another Henderson. How? Full political participation by all."

Biggest Canadian Labor Convention Opens April 25

TORONTO—The RWDSU delegation is expected to comprise one of the bigger groups attending the Canadian Labour Congress' Third Constitutional Convention in Montreal later this month, according to George Barlow, regional director.

The convention is expected to draw more than 2,000 delegates from all parts of Canada, making it the largest labour convention ever held in the dominion.

The convention, which will open at Montreal's Queen Elizabeth Hotel on Monday, April 25, has slated morning and afternoon sessions each day through Friday.

Formal speeches will be restricted to a minimum, and

the main business of the convention will center on resolutions submitted by CLC-affiliated unions. Some 450 resolutions, including duplications, have already been received.

Political action and support of the proposed New Party is expected to be one of the important topics placed before the convention. Discussion of this question has been scheduled for Wednesday, April 27, with an extra session that night planned to allow full discussion.

Other topics which are expected to come before the convention include methods of handling jurisdictional disputes; an appeal by the Seafarers' International Union, now under suspension for raiding; general eco-

nomic policy; unemployment; housing, and various aspects of social security.

A number of meetings will be held in Montreal immediately before the convention. The Executive Committee of the CLC will meet on April 20 and the Executive Council will meet from April 21-23.

A one-day convention of the CLC's Union Label Department will be held at the Queen Elizabeth Hotel on Sunday, April 24.

Unions which are holding meetings during the week before the convention include the Steelworkers, the Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers, and the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

135 Join the RWDSU At London, Ont. Hotel

LONDON, Ont.—Local 448 has applied to the Ontario Labour Relations Board for certification rights for 135 employees of the Hotel London, it was reported by Int'l Rep. Don Collins.

The OLRB has not yet set a date for hearing on the petition.

Pres. Rex Kayto and Treas. John Neff headed the Local 448 committee which assisted Collins in the Hotel London campaign.

Collins also reported that 200 Local 448 members in ten London hotels are going to a conciliation board because of the London Hotel Association's obstinacy in contract negotiations, which opened in January.

Two meetings were held before a conciliation officer was called in, and an-

other two took place with the conciliator, but progress toward a contract has been limited. Wages, hours and working conditions remain in dispute, Collins said.

The employers have been using the same stalling tactics used in the last two contract renewals.

In 1958 RWDSU members struck one London hotel to break the hotels' gang-up game. At that time Local 448 members won a minimum of 4c hourly raises and broad company-paid medical and life insurance benefits.

'Want' in the Midst of Plenty



CLC Blasts Failure to Kill Newfie Law

OTTAWA, Ont. (PAI)—The Canadian Labor Congress has expressed bitter disappointment at the failure of the Diefenbaker Government to exercise its veto power over anti-union legislation adopted by the Newfoundland Parliament a year ago. Adopted by the Newfoundland Parliament under the leadership of Premier Joseph Smallwood, the legislation was chiefly directed against the International Wood-

workers, who had staged a bitter strike for decent living and working conditions against the giant Anglo-Newfoundland Development Co. Strikers were beaten up and the union virtually driven out of the province by the harsh laws adopted for the benefit of the lumber industry.

Since that time the Canadian Labour Congress has sought to have Prime Minister Diefenbaker in Ottawa exercise his power as federal head of the Canadian Government to "disallow" the Newfound-

land legislation, a power given him under the British North American Act.

Despite the union appeals, Diefenbaker would take no action and allowed the deadline date, Oct. 16, to pass, thus permitting the anti-union legislation in Newfoundland to stand.

"The Prime Minister has planted himself firmly on the side of the Canadian Manufacturers Association, the Chamber

of Commerce and every other right-wing body in this country," said one Canadian labor leader.

CLC President Claude Jodoin issued a statement recounting the many steps taken by the federation in calling for disallowance of the Newfoundland legislation. He declared that there was "no defense" for the failure of the federal government to act.

New Pension Plan At Canada Bread In Winnipeg

WINNIPEG, Man.—Local 895 has ratified the terms of a new pension plan for salesmen at Canada Bread Co. here, according to Int'l Rep. Chris F. Schubert.

The establishment of the plan, which covers 80 Canada Bread employees, was set in the agreement negotiated by the local and the company in December.

Employees will begin making pension plan contributions pegged at 5-6% of earnings, or more if they desire, on Aug. 1. Present employees with one year of service are eligible to join and all new employees must join the plan after completing one year's service.

If an employee leaves the company he can get his own contribution, plus compound interest of at least 3½%. Those with ten years of service will receive their own contributions plus 50% of the "vesting" by the company. Those with 20 years of service receive the full amount.

Schubert pointed out that some of the senior employees were in a pension plan run by the company until 1956, and that their contributions up to that time, plus the new plan, will permit them to retire shortly. One such member will be able to retire next year with a pension of \$145 a month for life.

"This plan will give the senior employees a good pension in a comparatively short time," Schubert said.

80 Organized at Dempster Bakery In Toronto Drive

TORONTO—A whirlwind drive by Local 461 has succeeded in signing up 80 of the 115 employees of Dempster Bread Ltd., a wholesale bakery here, within two weeks, Int'l Rep. Walter J. Kensit reported.

The local has applied to the Ontario Labour Relations Board for certification and the board has set a hearing on the application for April 6.

Int'l Rep. Al Gleason and Herb Thorne, business agent of the local, also took part in the campaign.

Meanwhile, another organizing success was reported for a bakery in Ontario—at the Wonder Bakery in St. Thomas. Forty workers have been signed up, and a petition has been filed for certification. The OLRB has yet to set a date for a hearing.

50-Car Cavalcade Backs Brandon Packing Strikers

WINNIPEG, Man.—RWDSU members joined several hundred local trade unionists in a 50-car cavalcade that drove 130 miles in support of 115 striking packinghouse workers at Brandon, it was reported by Int'l Rep. Chris F. Schubert.

The cavalcade was organized by the Winnipeg and District Labour Council to aid UPWA Local 255, which struck Brandon Packers Ltd. Feb. 29. The Council also collected \$4,600 for the strikers.

The packinghouse workers are striking to get a wage scale equal to that set

in Winnipeg for similar work.

Since the strike began, Brandon has been the scene of beatings, slashed tires and one attempt to set fire to the home of John Oliver, president of UPWA's Brandon local.

Mr. Fleming, Meet Minister Fleming

OTTAWA (CPA)—In 1956, Donald Fleming, speaking from the Conservative opposition benches, said:

"The third point to which I hope the Minister of Finance will give effect in writing his budget proposals is that the present exemptions for income tax, \$1,000 for single persons and \$2,000 for married persons, are entirely inadequate and should be increased."

"If the Minister of Finance is not prepared to go as

far as Conservative policy advocates in this respect, namely \$1,500 for single persons and \$3,000 for married persons without dependents, then at least we hope he will take a generous step in that direction."

On March 31, 1960, Finance Minister Fleming told the House of Commons: "... I am proposing no major tax changes in any fields this year."



Part of crowd of 6,000 retired unionists who participated in mass rally in support of Forand bill is shown in main ballroom of New York's Manhattan Center.

Why Senior Citizens Need Protection Against Hazards of Illness, Hospital Care

By WALTER NEWBURGHER

Chairman, Retired Members Local District 65, RWDSU.

This great rally is for me, and the other retirees in this hall, confirmation that our unions have not forgotten us.

It is good to know that the labor movement we helped build is still ours and that it is ready to fight with us and for us, in retirement as it did when we were on the job. On behalf of all of us who are retired I thank the leaders of the AFL-CIO in our city for reaching out your hand to us and for adding your strength to our just demands.

We are here with one purpose in mind. We call upon the Congress to make the Forand Bill the law of the land right now.

The Forand Bill would provide hospitalization and nursing home care and surgical benefits to all those eligible for Social Security. These benefits would be provided us who are retired, to our wives and to our widows. We need this law. Our country needs this law. We don't have time to wait too long; time is flitting by, we need the Forand Bill now.

I am retired for several years now. I'm over 65, sort of 65 plus. There are about 16 million of us in our country. We're told we've reached the "Golden Years." Well, take it from one who got up there: There ain't much gold in them thar hills.

Fully 75% of all those over 65 have incomes of less than \$2,000 a year. Most elderly people don't even receive \$1,000 a year. A few of us are fortunate enough to have a few dollars saved from our working days. Those savings dwindle away fast enough while we are well, but they literally melt away overnight when sickness strikes.

Few are those over 65 who have adequate health insurance. Over 3/5ths of us have no health insurance at all. Yet as all of you know, when an older person gets sick he usually catches an expensive disease. When you've lived a little longer you take longer to mend, you stay in the hospital longer. It's true doctors know more today, they cure more today but it also costs more today.

We who are retired union members are luck-

ier than the others of our generation. Some of us get pensions from our unions in addition to Social Security. Some of us, as in the case of my union, District 65, even get medical care and some hospitalization benefits through our unions.

But neither we as individuals nor even our great unions can meet the many needs of our elderly people. We need adequate incomes, we need proper housing, we need facilities to use our leisure time constructively, we need health and hospital protection.

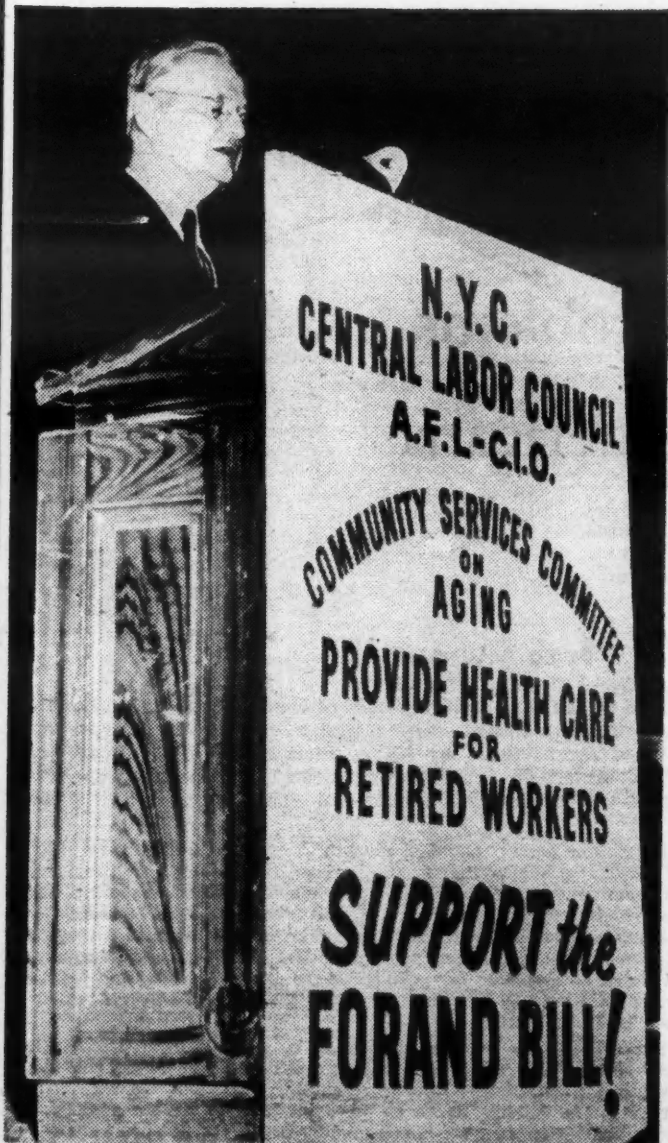
These are our needs but we are not begging and we are not asking for something that should not be ours. We are asking for what is rightfully ours.

We toiled, we built, we worked to help make this nation as great as it is. We gave our sons and daughters to this great land. And we have gotten much in return during our lifetimes. But now when we can no longer work, when in many places we are compelled to retire, we say we have earned the right to security, to freedom from fear, to protection against the hazards of illness in our older years.

There are those who say the Forand Bill is socialism. But they don't think it's socialism for an insurance company or for Blue Cross to pay a hospital bill. There are those who say the Forand Bill will mean the government will interfere in the way doctors practice medicine but the Forand Bill guarantees protection against such interference right in the bill itself. There are those who say the Forand Bill will discourage insurance companies from issuing health insurance to the elderly. But they forget that the elderly can't afford the policies being issued by private companies.

I said earlier that I was grateful for the initiative of the labor movement in calling this meeting. I offer you, however, not just our thanks, I offer you our ability, our desire and our intention to do the work needed to win this bill's passage. If there is one thing we who are retired have, it's time. I assure you that we are ready to give that time to support the Council's campaign for the Forand Bill.

We are old fighters and we promise to keep fighting till the Forand Bill is law.



RWDSUer Walter Newburgh expresses views of retired union members at Manhattan Center rally.

SONGS of Work and Freedom

BY EDITH FOWKE AND JOE GLAZER

Copies of *Songs of Work and Freedom* are available from the Labor Education Division, Roosevelt University, 430 S. Michigan, Chicago 5, Illinois. (Price \$2.50 for soft cover, \$5.00 for hard cover.)

New Songbook By Labor's Troubadour



Joe Glazer

By HARRY CONN

The labor song has a unique niche in pulsating the "union's inspiration through the workers' blood." For long periods in labor history, when defeat after defeat crushed trade union organization, it was the spirit-instilling, militant song uniting scores of voices that provided the strength and determination to carry on. Perhaps for many union pioneers it was all they had.

Today, when for most of our workers the material wants are not as great, the significance of the labor song has not diminished. It is a relentless reminder of how far we have come but also how far we still have to go.

Probably the greatest boon in many years for the union song and all its rich by-products is the publication of *Songs of Work and Freedom* by the Labor Education Division of Roosevelt University, Chicago.

The authors of the 208-page songbook are two established figures in the field. Joe Glazer and Edith Fowke. Joe Glazer needs no identification for American trade unionists. As education director of the United Rubber Workers and union folk singer, he has tirelessly covered the country in pursuit of his twin loves, labor education and labor songs. Edith Fowke is a noted Canadian folklore specialist. They spent more than five years researching the material and background for the 100 songs in the book.

In *Songs of Work and Freedom* you will not only find the old favorites, such as "Solidarity Forever" and "We Shall Not Be Moved" and "Which Side Are You On?" Some songs date back to the 14th Century. The collection is largely British and American, but there are also songs from Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Ireland, Israel, Korea and Nigeria.

Far more than a mere collection of songs, the authors include the rich historical setting for each individual selection, providing new color and meaning. *Songs of Work and Freedom* is a songbook that belongs in every union hall in the country and every place where union men and women gather. And if you collect labor Americana, it deserves a special spot in your home.

Let's Be Human

HARRY FLEISCHMAN

"Let's Be Human" contains a foreword by Norman Thomas and is illustrated by prize-winning cartoonist Bernard Seaman. The cloth-bound edition of the 160-page book sells for \$2.95 and the paperbound edition for \$1.50. Copies may be secured from the National Labor Service, 165 East 56th Street, New York 22, N.Y. or from your local book shop.

A Human Approach To Big Problems Facing Americans



Harry Fleischman

By ED TOWNSEND

in the *Christian Science Monitor*

A few days ago I received in the mail galley proofs of a new book, "Let's Be Human," a 160-page sampling of short essays, stories, and nuggets of human experience from columns written in recent years by Harry Fleischman, director of the National Labor Service of the American Jewish Committee. Published by Oceana Publications in New York, it will be out this month—to delight a new and wider circle of readers.

Like the columns carrying the same name, "Let's Be Human" is written not only to entertain. It is sprightly, but still serious in subject matter and purpose. It deals with such topics as race relations, civil liberties, immigration, unions, and interreligious cooperation—and it does so with humor that carries a punch, a pervasive humanity, and a good sense of balance.

Harry Fleischman, who includes these items in his columns and now his book, is a graying, scholarly man who is well known in the trade-union movement and in civil rights movements. A former labor editor of the *Voice of America*, he now serves as labor liaison man for the American Jewish Committee and as a teacher of courses on civil rights, labor history, and international affairs at summer labor institutes.

Some of his friends call him a Pollyanna because he prefers to stress the progress being made in extending civil rights rather than what he acknowledges to be "the great gulf that still exists between our ideals and our realities." While he recognizes that all is not right with the world—even our own part of it—he believes firmly in the value of stressing the positive, of searching out factual stories of our better side. He is convinced that this is the proper way to promote man's understanding of man.

The Fleischman columns go out weekly to 100 labor papers with 2,000,000 circulation. The stories in it are usually "angled" for the labor press. Nevertheless, they frequently find their way out of its pages and into the sermons of ministers, rabbis, and priests; into speeches and educational programs, and into the talk—and thoughts—of men and women in many fields.

rwds RECORD

"Lunch-counter segregation is morally wrong"

Hon. Leroy Collins, Governor of Florida,

states his views on problems of segregation and discrimination in the South in a historic television address



Hello, everybody. I first want to thank station WFGA and all other broadcasting stations throughout the state for giving me this opportunity of coming into your living room this afternoon and talking to you about some problems about which I am very gravely concerned and that affect every man, woman and child in our state.

I want to talk to you about race relations. Frankly, I had a group of my friends come over to see me yesterday and they said, "Governor, we don't think you should make this broadcast you are talking about tomorrow afternoon." I asked why and they said, "Well, you have less than a year now to serve in this office and certainly you know that whatever you say, is going to make some people mad, and we just don't see the reason why you should stick your neck out or become involved in a discussion of that very explosive issue."

Well, I don't follow that sort of logic. I believe this is a very grave and serious matter facing the people of this state, affecting all of us, and I think the people of this state expect their governor to have convictions, and I think the people of this state, when their governor has convictions about a matter, expect him to express those convictions directly to them.

I believe very deeply that I represent every man, woman and child in this state as their governor, whether that person is black or white, whether that person is rich or poor, or whether that person is influential or not influential.

Now let me review briefly something of the history of this racial strife that we are contending with. It was on last February 1 that four Negro college students from a North Carolina college went into a Woolworth store in Greensboro, N.C. They bought some tooth paste and other items at one of the counters, then turned over to the lunch counter and ordered a cup of coffee. The waitress there said, "I'm sorry, we do not serve colored people here." One of the students said, "Why I have just been served here. I bought a tube of tooth paste over there." She said, "Well, we serve you over there, but we do not serve you here."

Demonstrations Spread in South

That was the first of these demonstrations. Many followed there in Greensboro involving hundreds of people. They spread throughout North Carolina on to Virginia, to South Carolina, to all of the other states of the South, including Florida.

And we have had many throughout our state and, unlike some people assume, not all of these demonstrations were sponsored by students; in fact, only a minority have been sponsored by students. But the worst of all, of course, has occurred, I think, as some of you know, in Tallahassee. And there it was largely sponsored by students from the Florida A&M University, our Negro institution, and Florida State University.

There the City of Tallahassee took a rather rigid and punitive position in respect to these demonstrations. And, of course, this gave the appearance of partiality or of non-objectivity, and this caused the conditions to become aggravated and we finally developed conditions there in Tallahassee of which I am frankly ashamed.

Yesterday and the day before there was a tenseness about the atmosphere in Tallahassee that was disgraceful. We had armed patrolmen, state, county and city, patrolling every street because we have had the wildest rumors imaginable going on there about what was going to happen.

First, I want to say this to every one of you: that we are going to have law and order in this state. I don't care who the citizen is, he is going to be protected in

pursuing his legal rights in Florida. And that goes for every place in Florida.

Now under our free enterprise system and under our laws a merchant has the legal right to select the patrons he serves. And certainly he is going to be protected in that legal right. The customer, of course, has the legal right to trade or not to trade with any man he wants to—and, of course, there is the right to demonstrate and the people should be protected in that right, too.

But I want to call to your attention that the right to demonstrate in all cases is limited by the fact that if there is any clear and present danger that that demonstration will incite public disorder, it is unlawful. And, of course, a situation of this kind could bring about that kind of condition in one community and not in another.

Rule Applied to Ku Klux Klan

Now we have applied that rule. I called on our sheriffs two years ago to apply it against the Ku Klux Klan. While they were planning a perfectly lawful demonstration under normal circumstances, the information we had about the way they were going to conduct that, I felt, would clearly incite disorder and danger and so we called upon the sheriffs to prevent demonstrations of that sort and they did.

But actually, friends, we are foolish if we just think about resolving this thing on a legal basis. In the first place, our merchants have been much involved so far as their business prosperity in concerned. Boycotts can be extremely damaging in businesses. And, of course, any racial tension brings about depression in business and depresses generally the business spirit of any community.

But aside from that we've got some moral rights and we've got some principles of brotherhood that are involved in these issues that I want to talk with you just a little about.

So far as I am personally concerned, I don't mind saying that I think that if a man has a department store and he invites the public generally to come into his department store and trade, I think then it is unfair and morally wrong for him to single out one department and say he does not want or will not allow Negroes to patronize that one department.

Now he has a legal right to do that, but I still don't think that he can square that right with moral, simple justice.

Now you may not agree with that. Strange things develop in respect to these relations. We have a department store there at home, for example, that has a counter where ladies go and buy patterns. Well, white and colored women have been seated, side by side, buying patterns at that counter for 20 years.

Our banks in Tallahassee—and I think everywhere else—have no discriminations whatever in respect to what windows their customers will use. One of our banks has recently initiated a program of serving coffee to all of its customers between 10 and 11 o'clock in the morning. And that service is provided without discrimination and there's no special place to sit because that institution feels an obligation to treat all of its customers alike.

We must have more tolerance, more understanding, more Christianity, less words and less demonstrations,

I think, if we are going to find the answer ultimately.

I went to church this morning and I was amazed that the scripture—the gospel—for this third Sunday in Lent which the minister read includes this:

These words from the Master: "But He, knowing their thoughts, said unto them, every kingdom divided against itself is brought to desolation; and a house divided against a house falleth."

How appropriate that scripture was to me on this day because I firmly believe as I hope you will that every state divided against itself is bound to come to desolation.

Now that is true for many reasons, because when there is division, there is suspicion, there is fear, there is distrust and ultimately there is hate and hate consumes and destroys.

Friends, we must find answers. There is absolutely nothing that can aid the Communists more at this time in establishing supremacy over the United States—and that is their ambition—than racial strife in this country.

I made that statement the other day and somebody said to me, "Yes, I think you are right about that. We understand how that injures our nation for the word to be passed along about our racial strife, but all this could be eliminated if the colored people would just stay in their place."

Now friends, that's not a Christian point of view.

That's not a democratic point of view.

That's not a realistic point of view.

We can never stop Americans from struggling to be free.

"That All Men Are Created Equal..."

We can never stop Americans from hoping and praying that some day in some way this ideal that is imbedded in our Declaration of Independence is one of these truths that are inevitable, that all men are created equal, that that somehow will be a reality and not just an illusory distant goal.

How are we going to work and what are we going to do?

Next week I am going to announce the appointment of a bi-racial committee for this state to succeed the so-called Fabisinski committee which has been working with race relations, but you will recall the unfortunate loss of Judge Fabisinski.

And I want local committees formed in this state. I appeal to those communities—all communities—here and now to establish among your citizens bi-racial committees that can take up and consider grievances of a racial character and that can honestly and sincerely and with a determined effort try to find solutions to these difficulties.

Now the fact that your community has not had any difficulties should not deter you in moving to form this committee because sooner or later you will. We are confronted with a great need in our state to intelligently and reasonably act and to do that I must have the cooperation of the people.

Florida needs you in this program.

We need more reason and less emotion. We need more love and less hate. We need more work and effort and less talk and less demonstrations.

Citizens, please do not fail this great challenge.

'Look Ma, No Cavities', Not Much Reliability Either!

By **SIDNEY MARGOLIUS**
Consumer Expert for The Record

That charming little girl on television who runs in, hollering "Look Mom, no cavities," may be even more dangerous than Dennis the Menace. If you heed the insinuation that you too can eliminate cavities just by using a certain toothpaste, you could do damage to your family's teeth.

You can get into even greater dental trouble from the pretty TV housewife whose family rushes off without brushing if you let her persuade you to rely on a "toothpaste for people who can't brush after every meal."

These are two examples of the seriously misleading nature of current toothpaste advertising, along with Gardol's "invisible shield" commercials and the "bacteria-destroying" message of Stripe.

Toothpaste advertising always has been one of the worst areas of misleading claims. But current toothpaste ads make pseudo-medical claims that tend actually to wean people away from the reliable methods of protecting teeth. These claims now are coupled with the special power of television commercials to deceive through artful emphasis.

Perhaps worst of all, through the medium of TV a greater amount of misleading toothpaste advertising is teaching children and implanting false ideas in their receptive little heads. At least grown-ups have been fooled enough so they now may be skeptical. Kids, of course, are not able to distinguish false claims.

For example, Dr. Sholem Pearlman of the American Dental Association has reported this experience:

In several Chicago elementary schools, the association tried out posters showing a child washing his hands before eating, and brushing his teeth after. The children agreed it was a good health practice to wash hands. But there was much argument about the need for brushing teeth after eating. The youngsters referred to certain TV characters, in whom they evidently placed a great deal of con-

fidence, as saying "you only have to brush once in the morning because the toothpaste had something in it that would protect your teeth all day."

The television industry, through the National Association of Broadcasters, has protested this department's recent assertion that TV has become the No. 1 deceiver in advertising. Current toothpaste advertising certainly is another piece of evidence that TV has won leadership in deception. Dental association officials also have testified that in the case of Ipana, the printed ads are modest compared to some of the TV commercials. On TV the visual emphasis and vocal presentation exaggerated even further the claims that Ipana routed the character called "Decay Germ."

The shocking thing is that Congressional committees have investigated these misleading toothpaste ads; that the Federal Trade Commission and Food and Drug Administration know what's going on; that the American Dental Association has been trying vainly for months to stop this kind of advertising—yet there has been no end to it.

The Food and Drug Administration can't do anything (or doesn't seem to want to try), since on their packages the toothpaste manufacturers don't make the same claims as in ads. The Federal Trade Commission, which can control ads, must go through a long procedure. This lets the advertisers continue while the FTC gathers evidence and conducts hearings. Also, or at least until recently, FTC displayed a strangely tolerant attitude towards such large-scale advertising exaggerations as the toothpaste campaigns.

On its package Gleem makes no suggestions that it can protect your teeth all day. Otherwise the labeling is weasel-worded. It says: "Contains GL-70. . . . Miracle Cleaner and Bacteria Fighter."

What the heck is "Miracle GL-70"? It sounds like a new miracle drug. But the label further explains that "GL-70 is Procter & Gamble's trademark for the active ingredient, a blend of anionic sulfonates." And what are "anionic sulfonates"? They're simply synthetic detergents, something like those you use to wash dishes.

So Gleem has no "miracle" or medical ingredient

at all. It merely has synthetic detergents just as all toothpastes have detergents of one kind or another. Despite the implications of the ads, you still have to brush your teeth after every meal for genuine protection.

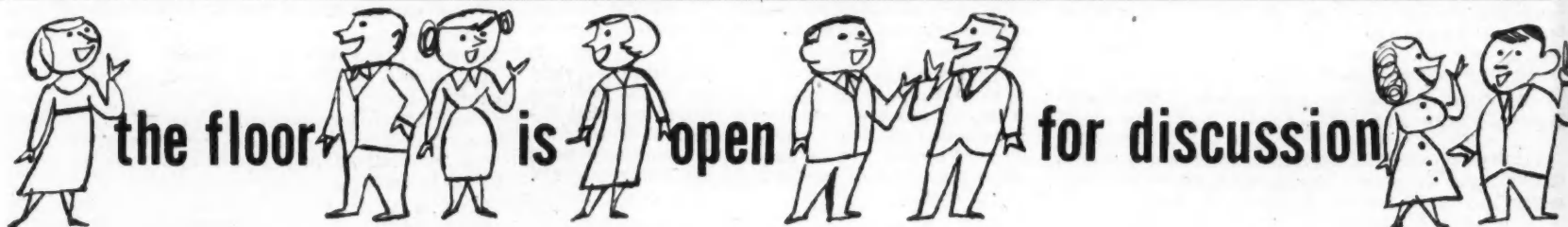
The fact that a manufacturer can get away with defining his "miracle" ingredient with an unfamiliar term as "anionic sulfonates" certainly is a loophole in the Food and Drug law, and also shows the Food & Drug Administration's compliant attitude towards obscure labeling.

Procter & Gamble is one of those advertisers who don't really care whether you buy their brand or Brand X, since they own both. P & G also makes Crest. This toothpaste does contain a medical ingredient—stannous fluoride. Other toothpastes also contain fluoride and make strong claims for preventing decay, although Crest is the most widely and aggressively promoted of the fluoride-type pastes at this time.

The fluoride toothpastes, of course, are attempting to capitalize on the fact that fluoridated drinking water does help prevent decay. But there is no demonstrated proof that fluoride toothpastes have an equally beneficial effect. In fact, the chief value of even fluoridated water is in building strength into a child's teeth while they are still forming. Once formed, Dr. Pearlman points out, the resistance-building effect of waterborne fluoride doesn't operate in the same way.

Tests have indicated that Crest did have some beneficial effect on some children in the first year of use, and little or none the second year. Thus, this advertiser is not telling the whole story, and in no case is Crest to be considered a reliable substitute for thorough brushing after every meal.

There is no substitute for meticulous brushing—with any dentifrice or merely baking soda and salt—for either adults or kids. Adults don't get as many cavities but do tend to lose teeth from pyorrhea. One of the causes of pyorrhea (a loosening of teeth) is an accumulation of food debris around the neck of the teeth at the gum line.



Two Views Favoring Capital Punishment

To the Editor:

Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, in her discussion of capital punishment published in the last issue of The Record, states: "Capital punishment has been justified on the ground that if one takes a life, one's own life should pay the price. The reasoning is that one commits a crime when one takes life because life is given us by a power greater than ourselves; and hence we are accountable for anything we do, not primarily to another individual but to the author of life."

The reference given is from Genesis 9: 5-6. It is not a permit, it is a command.

While it's true that capital punishment leaves much to be desired as a deterrent to potential criminals, nevertheless it does keep the offenders thinned down, when enforced.

Let's have an editorial from you, stating your ideas on this subject.

J. R. HAZLETT
St. Joseph, Mo.

To the Editor:

The Ten Commandments, the Golden Rule, the Eye for an Eye maxim in the Bible, all call for the same thing—good manners and good behavior among the mass of the people.

The Eye for an Eye maxim means exactly the same as the Golden Rule, but the reverse way of saying it—like "don't take an eye if you want to keep your own eye; don't take a tooth if you want to keep your own teeth; don't take a life if you want to keep your own life"—meaning just don't do it!

This usually has to do with the laws of any land, and has also to do with the "tit for tat" tendencies of children and therefore the human nature.

Break such a law and there has to be the consequences.

SULAMITH SOKOLSKY
Bronx, New York

One View Opposing Capital Punishment

To the Editor:

I would like to state my views on capital punishment as briefly as possible. I am against capital punishment for three reasons:

1. There is always the chance of human error in executing an innocent person, and innocent people have actually been executed.
2. People of means who commit murders are very, very rarely executed because they have the money to hire the best lawyers, while poor people who haven't the means for the best lawyers are very often convicted and executed.
3. The law says it is wrong to kill, yet by execution the law is doing exactly what it convicted the condemned for doing.

MYRON SILVERBERG
Bronx, New York

Hails Rose Keller's 'Gift with Words'

To the Editor:

Please convey to Rose Keller (The Record, March 13) my deepest thanks for her beautiful letter beyond compare

(replying to Steven Harwin's letter attacking unions which appeared in a previous issue). You are missing a precious jewel if you don't use her gift for words.

In all my years of reading I have never, no never, read more beautiful, logical, easy, lucid writing. Words are the voice of the heart. I know her heart-warming words will go far toward gaining your aims. Utilize her God-given gift because "first came the word." (John 1:1).

WILLIAM THOMAS BEAR
New York City

Wants Eye-Witness Reports on Cuba

To the Editor:

In 1943-44, I was stationed in the interior of Cuba, with a group of several hundred U.S. troops. I can safely say that there were none of us who weren't struck by the dreadful poverty of the Cuban workers, whether on the sugar plantations or in the mills, and the low standard of living, even of the teachers, doctors, etc.

Now a government has taken measures, it claims, to alleviate these conditions. For this it has been denounced by certain newspapers claiming the largest circulations in New York. On the other hand, the Havana papers just as violently defend their government, and publish pictures of Fidel Castro entertaining Simone de Beauvoir and Jean Paul Sartre, two of France's leading intellectuals, whose works have had enormous success in the United States.

Jean Paul Sartre stated during his visit, "The Cuban Revolution is creating its own ideology and its own weapons through direct contact with the people."

There is such a gap between these

press reports, and our union, through its Spanish-speaking members, is so clearly involved in this matter, that all means of information should be placed at our disposal, especially eye-witness reports, even if they have to be obtained by sending a delegation to Cuba to make an official report.

HENRY S. PRICE
New York City

Happy at Gains Won At Eagle Pencil Co.

To the Editor:

Having lived, many years ago, opposite Eagle Pencil Co. on Manhattan's East Side (14th Street and Avenue C), at a time when the plant was unorganized, it was very good to read in the current issue of the Record that the employees of the Danbury factory, members of the RWDSU, won substantial gains in their new contract.

However, one point needs explanation. I quote: "Premium pay was another item in which a gain was made. Employees who work more than 11 hours in one day will receive double time for all work performed after 11 hours."

Does this mean that no overtime is paid under 11 hours, say after the normal work-day of 8 hours or whatever the work-day is? Or are we to assume that time and one half is paid up to 11, and double after 11 hours? Please clarify.

B. DIAMOND
New York City

Editor's Note: Time and one-half is paid after eight hours at Eagle Pencil. This existed in previous contracts, and therefore was not noted. The new development was double time after 11 hours of work.

Alarm Clock Blues

By JANE GOODSELL

I get up at seven a.m. Well, I don't mean that I actually get up at seven, but that's my target. It gives me a point of reference so I'll know how long I've overslept.

If I did get up at seven, I'd have time to get dressed, comb my hair, put on lipstick, fix hot cereal for breakfast, put up lunches, kiss my husband goodbye and assist the children in assembling their mittens, scarfs, galoshes, bus tickets and lost spelling books.

Come to think of it, I do most of these things anyway—sort of. But tearing around the way I do takes a lot out of me, and I have to keep fighting down hysteria. The atmosphere around our house in the morning couldn't be much more frantic if the place were on fire.

I really should get up at seven.

My problem is this: What time should I set the alarm in order to get up at seven?

Ten minutes to seven seems reasonable. That gives me ten minutes to pull myself together, to start life's juices flowing through my veins, to figure out who I am and what I'm supposed to do.

The trouble is I can figure out more than that in ten minutes. I have amazing clarity of mind early in the morning, an uncanny ability to think straight. In that moment of blinding truth, I realize that there's no real reason why I should get up so early. Why in the world should I get dressed before breakfast? Nobody looks at me anyway. The children actually prefer cold cereal to hot, and whole oranges are just as good for them as orange juice.



That settled, I snuggle back under the covers for ten more minutes. As I lie there, another cunning thought filters into my mind. The children can buy their lunches! A good hot school lunch is more nourishing than a peanut butter and jelly sandwich from home. Congratulating myself on my cleverness and efficiency, I doze off for a few extra minutes of well-deserved rest.

I finally struggle out of bed at 7:26—late, sleepy and furious at myself.

Obviously ten minutes to seven is not the right time to set my alarm. It gives me too much time for contemplation.

How about five minutes to seven? That should be just right. Five minutes is long enough for waking up, but not long enough for going back to sleep. This theory has flaws which become evident only when put to the

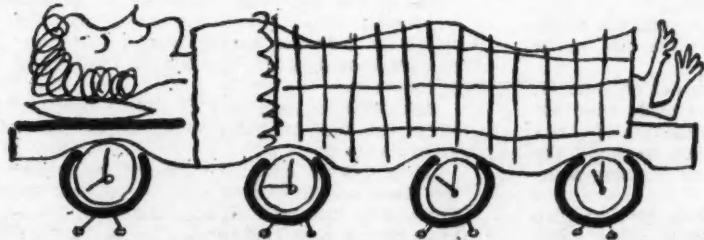


test. The time is up before I even have my eyes open. If I got up now, I would surely faint. How can I get up when I'm so dizzy? I'll simply have to give myself a few minutes reprieve.

Five minutes is **not** long enough for waking up.

How about six-thirty? No, that's silly. I don't need thirty minutes to wake up. I might as well roll over and take a little cat nap. I'll just drowse off... Good heavens! It can't be 7:35 already. Now I won't even have time to brush my teeth.

You may have noticed that I haven't even mentioned the possibility of setting the alarm for seven o'clock. I'm not that crazy! I understand



there are people who get out of bed the minute the alarm goes off, but there must be something wrong with their metabolism. It isn't normal.

I have occasionally tried to outwit myself by setting the clock ahead in hopes that I won't remember in the morning that the clock is fast. This sneaky trick might work on some people, but I'm too intelligent to fall for it.

I might as well face it. There simply isn't any right time to set the alarm to get me up at seven o'clock.

—Record drawings by Marjorie Glaubach

RECIPE of the MONTH

(Editor's Note: Once a month The Record brings you a choice recipe from one of the finest chefs in the country. With the cost of living at an all-time high, stress will be put on minimum expense, simplicity of preparation and colorful taste sensations.)

Attilio Poli, a member of Local 8, Hotel and Restaurant & Bartenders Union in New York City, is a sous chef in the Gotham where he has worked for 11 years. He started out in the industry 16 years ago and then went to work in the kitchen.

Poli recalls with little fondness the working conditions in Italy where a handful of people in the government controlled the jobs. He declares:

"We have the union and that's as it should be. We have somebody to fight for our rights in the shop."

His menu follows:

Baked Fish Provinciale

Boiled Potato

Mixed Green Salad with Vinegar and Oil

Jello and Canned Peaches

BAKED FISH PROVINCIALE

(Provinciale in Italian means country dish)

2-1/2 lb. bass	2 bay leaves
(Boston scrod which is less expensive may be substituted)	juice of half lemon
1 medium sliced onion	medium can of whole tomatoes
1 clove chopped garlic	1/4 pint dry white wine
fresh parsley	(may use water if you prefer)

salt and pepper to taste

Place fish in baking pan that has been rubbed with olive oil. (Chef Attilio insists that fish should never be cooked with butter, but with oil). Sprinkle onion, garlic, parsley, bay leaves and salt and pepper on fish. Also evenly space tomatoes on top of fish and pour remaining tomato juice and the wine over it. Cover with a piece of brown paper which has been oiled. Bake in 375 degree oven for approximately 20 minutes. Do not overcook or the fish will dry out.

FREE CROCHET INSTRUCTIONS



ADD GLAMOUR TO YOUR SUMMER EVENINGS by draping this beautiful crocheted stole around your special outfits. Long and flexible, easy to manage, it's worked in simple shells in a fine, soft yarn. For your free instructions, send a stamped, self-addressed envelope to the Needlework Dept. of The Record, 132 West 43rd Street, New York City 36, N.Y., and ask for Leaflet No. P-C 3207, Evening Stole.

Shipbuilding Union Accuses Navy of Strikebreaking

WASHINGTON (PAI)—Pres. John J. Grogan of the Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers has accused the U.S. Navy of engaging in the "most infamous strikebreaking by members of our armed forces since federal troops were used in 1890 to crush Eugene Debs and his American Railway Union."

Grogan charged that the Navy is seeking to break a strike on behalf of Bethlehem Ship and that it is using the armed forces of the United States as its strikebreakers. He urged an "immediate Congressional investigation into this armed forces' strikebreaking."

The IUMSWA attack came after the Navy sent enlisted personnel into Bethlehem shipyards in Quincy and East Boston (Mass.) and Hoboken (N.J.) to resume work on four ships idled by a strike of 18,000 members of the Marine and Shipbuilding Workers and the American Federation of Technical Engineers.

All of the Navy's actions, according to Grogan, were carried out by landing the enlisted men from launches. He said the launches passed picket boats manned by IUMSWA.

"The Navy's decision to resort to strikebreaking is flagrantly unfair," Grogan asserted, "in the light of its continued 'hands-off' policy when our union requested aid is the settlement of this long-standing dispute. While consistently refusing to serve as an impartial mediator to this strike, the Navy has now taken into its own hands open and naked intervention."

"The record of this strike cannot be camouflaged. Not once has the Navy attempted to remain neutral. It has kept its hands off when Bethlehem wanted hands off, and is now using armed forces to help Bethlehem."

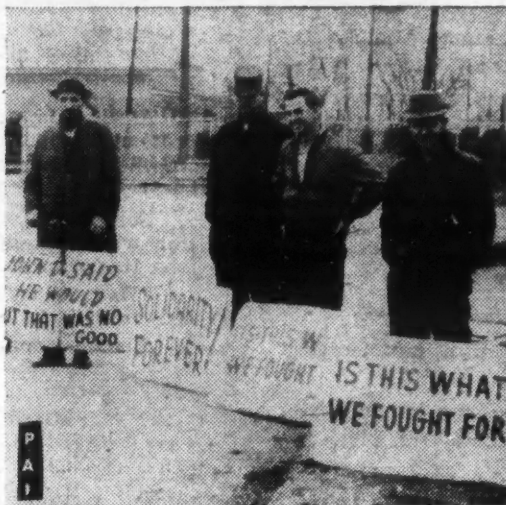
"The Navy's action today is inexcusable. IUMSWA members cannot help but believe that their right to strike against a private employer is being seriously curtailed by the armed might of government. Such intervention by government is all too close to the dictatorial handling of labor-management relations in those nations under Communist control."

Lockout Threats Barred

WASHINGTON (PAI)—A lockout or threat of a lockout as a means of forcing acceptance of a management wage offer has been outlawed by the National Labor Relations Board.

A three-man Board panel agreed with an NLRB trial examiner that in the case before it, it was clear that "the threat of a lockout and the lockout itself were resorted to primarily not as an economic weapon necessitated by a strike hazard, but for the purpose of forcing a quick acceptance of the employer's contract proposals."

The case involved Locals 19, 57, 348 and 466 of the Plumbers and the Utah Plumbing and Heating Contractors Association of Salt Lake City, Utah.



'SOLIDARITY FOREVER': This sign highlights spirit of Textile Workers striking against Harriet-Henderson Mills, Henderson, N.C., for last 17 months. Less than 100 of 1,038 strikers have crossed the picket line, but scabs have been recruited. Pickets man all gates at the two mills each shift. Left to right are Joe Jarrell, Willie Jones, Tom Sykes and Johnny Duncan. See story below.

Walter Reuther to Speak At 'Sane Nuclear' Meeting

NEW YORK CITY—Walter Reuther, President of the United Auto Workers, will be one of the key speakers at the mass meeting of the National Committee for a Sane Nuclear Policy which will be held in Madison Square Garden May 19.

Governor G. Mennen Williams of Michigan will also speak at the meeting, which is expected to attract 20,000 people and which will be co-chaired by Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt of the American Association for the United Nations, and Dr. Harold Taylor, former president of Sarah Lawrence College.

A. Philip Randolph, president of Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, and Dr. Israel Goldstein will also be prominent speakers at the event, which will go on while the Summit talks are in progress in Paris.

Harry Belafonte, singer-actor, and other artists will entertain.

The honorary chairmen of the meeting are Max Youngstein of United Artists, Rev. Edwin T. Dahlberg of the National Council of Churches, and Norman Cousins and Clarence Pickett, co-chairmen of the National Committee for a Sane Nuclear Policy.

Supreme Court Slaps NLRB Minority Picketing Ban

WASHINGTON (PAI)—A National Labor Relations Board ban on peaceful picketing of an employer to obtain union recognition has been slapped down by the United States Supreme Court.

Instead, six of the nine justices held that a union—even a union representing a minority of the workers in the unit—may picket for recognition within these limits, set by the Labor Control Act of 1959:

1. Another union has not been recognized;
2. If employees have not voted on the issue within the past year, and
3. If the picketing does not last more than 30 days without the filing by the union of a formal bid for election.

The case involving a local of the Teamsters in Washington and Curtis Brothers, Washington furniture retailers, has been alive since 1954. The Teamsters had organized the firm's employees but the union members were displaced and the new employees voted 28 to 1 against union representation.

The Board ordered a stop to the picketing as a violation of Taft-Hartley. A lower court upset this ruling, contending that the labor law provision did not cover peaceful picketing but only instances where physical violence and threats occurred. The NLRB appealed to the Supreme Court.

The High Court rejected the NLRB's contentions. Justice William Brennan, writing for the majority, held:

"In the sensitive area of peaceful picketing, Congress has dealt explicitly with isolated evils which experience has established flow from such picketing."

"Therefore, unless there is the clearest indication in the legislative history of (T-H) supporting the Board's claim of power . . . we cannot sustain the Board's order here."

Doctor, Heal Thyself!

PROVIDENCE, R.I.—The executive board of the Rhode Island AFL-CIO has politely suggested that the Providence Journal-Bulletin practice what it preaches in its editorials and agree on a decent contract with the Providence Newspaper Guild.

The Guild won collective bargaining rights last May and has since been trying to reach agreement with the highly-profitable newspaper. The state AFL-CIO board pledged its combined resources to assist the union.

It also cited an editorial in the Evening Bulletin which wondered "why cannot management and labor work together" and asserted that "labor has the right to fight management for the highest wages and best working conditions according to its productivity." The board urged the newspaper to "stop playing the role of a two-face."

After 17 Months on Picketlines in Henderson, N. C.

Textile Strikers Refuse to Let Their Union Die

By HARRY CONN

HENDERSON, N.C. (PAI)—Striking Henderson textile workers—dedicated to trade unionism with a fierce and spiritual devotion—will not let their union die.

By any law of reason or logic, Textile Workers Locals 578 and 584 should have been crushed to the point that only mourning and memory remained. It hasn't happened. If anything they are more militant, more determined and more solid than they were a year ago.

The strike against the Harriet-Henderson mills is in its 17th month. It's a lockout now with three shifts of scabs, yet less than 100 of 1,038 original strikers have crossed the picket line.

The strikers have fought the state troopers and the national guard who escorted strikebreakers into the plants. Some 200 arrests have been made and about 40 strikers have served time "on the road."

Asked if everyone on strike had been arrested, one striker observed: "Only the slow-footed ones."

Three international union representatives and five strikers have been convicted of a conspiracy to dynamite part of the strike-bound plant. They maintain their innocence and charge a frame-up. Their case is being appealed to the U.S. Supreme Court.

All of this has served to strengthen the conviction of the strikers that they will win because of the

justice of their cause and because they have a union. Unionism has become their way of life. They have a quiet confidence that their union will see them through. In any gathering of strikers, songs such as "Solidarity Forever" and "We Shall Not Be Moved" may suddenly break out.

"The union is the only thing we've got," one striker told Press Associates. "And we're not going to lose it."

Basic issue when the strike broke out on Nov. 17, 1958, was the demand of management to wipe out provisions for arbitration and the insertion of a no-strike clause. The union sought only to renew the old contract, the product of 14-years' union-management relations.

Now, 17 months later, the strikers give no sign of throwing in the towel. The strike is rolling along in a well planned, efficient manner, supported by both the Textile Workers Union of America and the entire trade union movement.

TWUA has contributed \$750,000 to the strikers while the rest of the labor movement has donated about \$230,000. John Chupka, secretary-treasurer of TWUA, estimates the cost of maintaining the strikers at \$20,000 a week.

Strikers are provided the minimum in food, clothing and shelter. One day a week is food day, another clothing day and a third is welfare day. No striker has lost his home, his car or his TV which he had

in his possession at the time the strike started.

Meanwhile, the strikers are not idle. Committees meet regularly to administer the affairs of the union and deal with problems affecting members and their families.

One of the consuming interests of the members is political action. They are bitter over the role played by Governor Luther Hodges, Attorney General Malcolm Seawell and Mayor Elmer Singleton in the strike.

Edith Peoples, secretary of the clothing committee of the local, probably spoke for all the strikers when she said:

"If everybody had been through something like this there wouldn't be no need for political speeches. I was never interested in politics before. I voted like my husband. Now I can see right clearly what we've got to do and that is to turn things upside down politically in the state."

Strike or no strike, members have contributed 100 percent to COPE. Some of the women picked cotton and tobacco and did other back-breaking jobs to earn enough to spare a buck.

This is a fight in which the stakes are high. If unionism is crushed in Henderson it would be a critical blow against hopes of organizing the Southern textile workers. Management knows it. The union leadership knows it. But, above all, the Henderson strikers know it.

lighter side of the record

Tough Customers

A salesman was dismissed because of a lack of courtesy to customers. Shortly thereafter, the sales manager spotted him walking about in a police uniform.

"I see you've joined the force, Jones," said the sales manager.

"Yes," replied Jones. "This is what I've been looking for all my life. On this job the customer is always wrong!"

No Job with a Future

A help wanted ad in a morning newspaper: "Intelligent young married man, age 27, presently employed, wants interesting job with less future and more present."

No Safety in Bigamy

"Dad," asked the small boy, "why is a man not allowed to have more than one wife?"

"My son," replied the father, "when you are older you will realize that the law protects those who are incapable of protecting themselves."

Sign of the Times

Sign in a reducing salon's window: "A word to the wide is sufficient."

Skilled Shopper

A female shopper is a person who can hurry through a department store aisle 18 inches wide without brushing against the piled-up glassware, then drive home and knock the doors off a 12-foot garage.

Return Postage Guaranteed

Two shipwrecked sailors marooned on an island in the South Pacific were in complete despair after several months, but one day they became hysterical with joy and excitement. A bottle with a note in it was washed onto the beach. With eager frantic hands they snatched it up and opened it, only to groan, "It's from us!"

Candid Comments

Many a girl dreams of making a millionaire stop, look and loosen.

Candid Comments

Any golfer can learn to keep his head down—just grow a long beard and stand on it when shooting.

One of the exasperating things about inflation is that even though the price of haircuts keeps going up they don't last any longer.

Appearing in traffic court is no fun, but the judge always has a fine time.

Life is very much like golf—sometimes when you end up in the rough you find a much better ball than the one you set out to look for.

Some hosts demonstrate their musical ability by fiddling with the hi-fi set.

Ladies First

"Father," asked the little fellow, "if it's polite to let women be first in everything, why did God make Adam before Eve?"

"Because, son," was the reply, "He didn't want any advice while He was making Adam."

Sweet Revenge

A moose appeared in a city and entered an exclusive restaurant. Forthwith, as diners and employees hastily dispersed, he proceeded to wreck the place, overturning chairs and tables and tearing down draperies. Then he went into the kitchen and reduced it to a shambles.

Finally subdued, he was brought before a magistrate. "Now then," the magistrate demanded, "I want an explanation of your beserk conduct."

"Well, Your Honor," said the moose, "that establishment has been grossly unfair to certain of my relatives."

"In what way?"

"According to rumor," the culprit replied, "the worst possible way. It's been bruited about through the woods that they serve mousse in there."

Daffynitions

Palfrey: My buddy just got out of jail.

Turntable: A traitorous piece of furniture.

Cadence: Kay is not very bright.

Impale: A beverage for mischievous spirits.

Blackball: Junior dropped his ball in the incinerator.

Low-down: Where the elevator is when you're not.

Edify: Who ate a fly?

Manicure: The only thing that could ever cure our sick neighbor, Widow Smith.

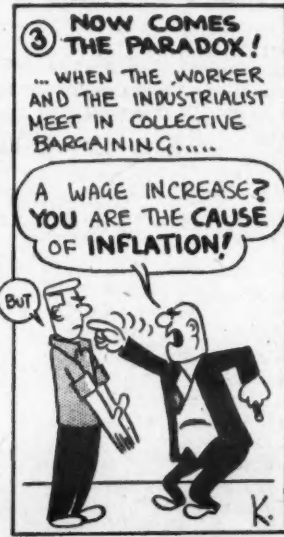
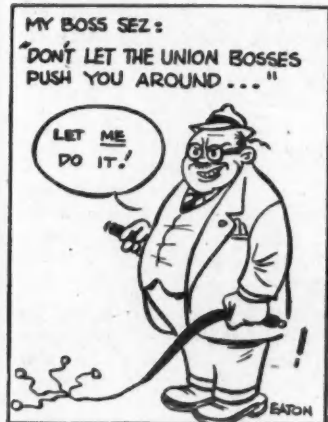
Microphone: Mike called.

Worry In Season

A woman worries about the future until she gets a husband. A man never worries about the future until he gets a wife.

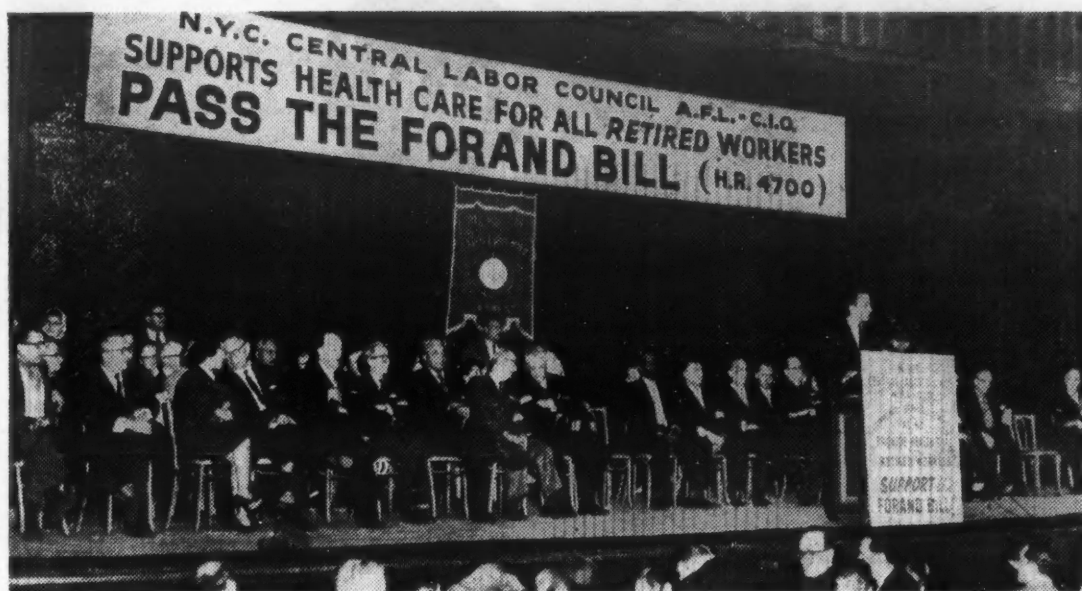
Paradox of our Times

by Kallas



ARIZONA SCENERY: Who cares about sand and cactus when Pat Kerstin provides this decorative foreground at a Phoenix, Arizona, swimming pool?





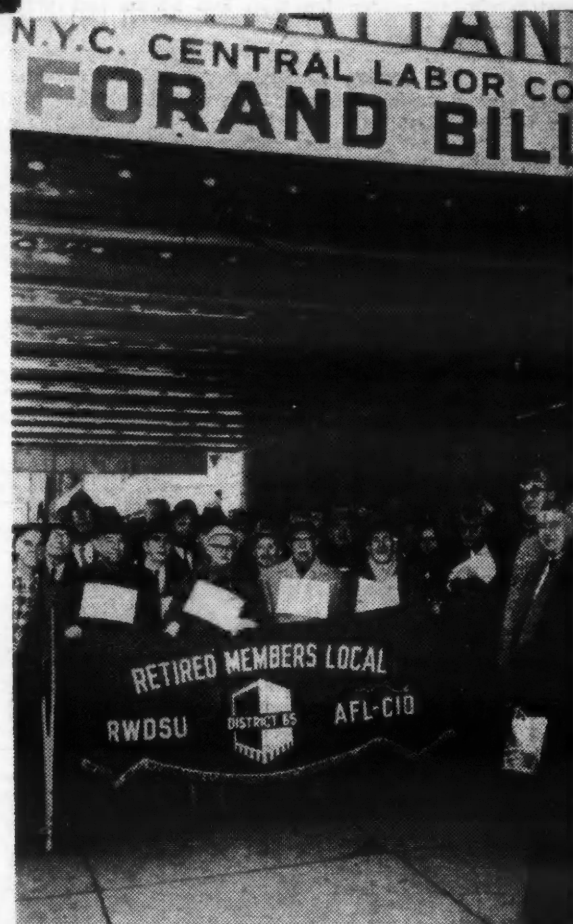
New York City labor leaders, city officials addressed retired unionists at Forand bill rally Mar. 23. At microphone is Pension Plan Dir. Jack Ossosky of RWDSU District 65.

Retired Unionists Battling for Forand Health Care Bill

The hottest political issue in the nation today, according to informed observers, is the Forand bill to provide health care to retired workers who receive Social Security benefits. The 16 million citizens who are over 65 constitute a potent political force in the nation, and Vice-Pres. Richard Nixon is reported as being worried about losing votes in November because of the Administration's failure to do anything about the health of the aged.

The best kind of evidence of the importance of this legislation was provided by some 6,000 retired unionists last month. They attended a rally called by the AFL-CIO Central Labor Council in New York and voiced their determination to fight for the Forand bill with all their might. Hundreds of retired RWDSU members were among the 6,000 who filled Manhattan Center to overflowing, and several addressed the meeting.

For a retired RWDSUer's own words about the Forand bill, see feature on Page 9.



Hundreds of retired RWDSUers participated in overflow rally at Manhattan Center. Here retired members of District 65, who number more than 500 and have their own local, pose outside hall with their union banner.



AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William Schnitzler, facing camera at right, answers questions from NBC-TV reporter Gabe Pressman as newsreel cameras grind. Schnitzler was featured speaker at rally.



Retired unionists start ball rolling in their petition campaign which aims at getting a million signatures urging Congress to enact Forand bill and provide health care for senior citizens.